

The Reflector.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1890.

A Farmers' Alliance Department.

As will be seen on the ninth page of this issue of the REFLECTOR we have arranged for a department devoted entirely to Farmers' Alliance and Grange news. It will be a regular feature of the REFLECTOR and will be valuable to the alliance members in Dickinson county, giving them all the latest Alliance news of the state and nation. This feature, found in no other republican paper of the county, will prove most attractive.

We might call attention to some other good points about this ten page issue of the REFLECTOR, such as its late telegraphic news, complete correspondence, exclusive news etc., etc., but will let it speak for itself.

DICKINSON'S DESCRIPTION.

What the Immigration Bureau Will Say of this City and County in Its Circulars

The following is the proposed description of Dickinson county which the immigration society has prepared for insertion in the state bureau's book on Kansas, 100,000 copies of which will be sent through the east to advertise the state:

Dickinson County lies in the center of the Golden Belt; consisting of rolling prairies and broad valleys, soil of upland, deep rich clay loam dark color, depth from 2 to 5 feet; second bottom lands, black loam, very little sand, from 2 to 5 feet deep; lower bottoms black sandy loam of immeasurable depth. These lands are exhaustless—25 consecutive wheat crops have been raised in some lands without fertilizing, and last year yielded from 30 to 55 bushels an acre, while thousands of acres have been in corn for 15 consecutive years producing in 1889 from 50 to 95 bushels per acre, (70 to 100 bushels). Population 1879, 10,428; population 1889, 24,000. Value of farms in 1879, \$4,000,000, in 1889, \$18,000,000.

Crops of 1889, wheat, 47,000 acres, 1,000,000; corn, 120,000 acres, 6,200,000; oats, 40,000 acres, 1,600,000; rye, 6000 acres, 180,000.

Hay cut 1889, 80,000 tons. Live stock in county, Dec. 1889, sheep 20,600, hogs 29,000, mules and horses, 18,000, cows, calves, feeders and fat cattle, 55,000 head.

Abilene, the county seat, has 7000 inhabitants, two branches of the Santa Fe R. R., the Rock Island R. R. and the Union Pacific R. R. which afford the best of railroad facilities in every direction. The city is lighted by electricity, protected by the Holley waterworks system; civilized by fourteen churches; educated by six public schools, two of which are graded schools and the sisters of St. Joseph's college; informed and enlightened by one daily, three weekly and one monthly news paper, and conveyed up and down her principal avenues for a distance of four miles by lines of the best equipped street railway in Central Kansas.

Herington lies in the south-east part of the county, lighted by electricity, has water works, an elegant opera house, and two railroads. Solomon City, a town on the west has three railroads. Hope and Carlton in the south and south-west have railroads. Enterprise to the east has water power mills and two railroads. Chapman is a little farther east with the county high school and railroad advantages. Manchester to the north-west has two railroads. Other smaller towns in the county afford convenient markets for produce and stock.

This article is not intended to boom town lots, but to persuade the practical farmers of the East to come and see this beautiful farming country and if they have money to invest, to locate in Dickinson county. There are hundreds of rare bargains to be had now, both in town and country. Some elegant wheat and corn farms now in cultivation, can be bought from \$12 to \$20 per acre, while beautiful grass land can be bought at from \$5 to \$10 an acre.

The beauty and grandeur of Abilene, her location, the stir and bustle of her citizens, the elegant streets and the refined and tasty homes, the beautiful lawns, the cordial welcome always tendered to anyone who visits there, all added, is enough to entice a staid, it is not unreasonable to expect property to enhance in Abilene as she is not an overgrown town, and surrounded as she is by the best county in the state her prospects are bright; and should the state capital ever be placed near the center of population, Abilene and Dickinson county will make a vigorous effort to secure the prize. Apropos to this we might quote from one of the leading Missouri papers the following regarding Kansas:

"The question of the removal of the State Capital was agitated in the Kansas legislature of three years ago and in the near future will be pressed to a issue by the great central and western portions of the state and the result is victory for them. No county can claim it so reasonably as Dickinson county, and no city so nearly central to it as Abilene."—Kansas City Journal.

For further information regarding Dickinson county address, G. C. STERN, director of the board of immigration, Abilene, Kansas.

ALMA is in luck. Her anthracite coal find grows more promising every day. Every encouragement should be offered to capitalists to develop the mine.

CHICAGO CHOSEN.

The Lake City Gets the World's Fair Site.

EIGHT BALLOTS WERE NECESSARY.

St. Louis and Washington Never in the Race After the First Ballot—New York Contests Every Inch of Ground.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In spite of a bad day with rain falling and the skies so dark that a full head of gas blazed above the glass panels of the ceiling of the hall of the House at high noon yesterday, when the Speaker's gavel fell, the galleries were packed with spectators and crowds obstructed the corridors. All of these people had gathered to witness the deciding struggle between the adherents of the cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, upon the result of which partly depended the location of the World's Fair of 1892. A host of representative men were to be seen in the reserved galleries.

Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, opened the proceedings by presenting John E. Reburn, the successor of the late Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Reburn took his place before the bar and was sworn in by the Speaker.

The clerk then read the special order of the House prescribing the method of voting upon the site for the Fair, requiring some one place to have a majority of the votes cast.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, wished to know if there would be an opportunity afforded to pass upon the question as to whether there shall be a Fair before selecting a site.

The Speaker replied that under the special order this opportunity could not be had and immediately directed the clerk to call the roll.

There was some applause as the first few responses were made, which was promptly checked by the Speaker. The vote resulted: Chicago, 115; New York, 72; St. Louis, 61; Washington, 56, scattering, 1.

The Speaker announced that the total number of votes cast was 305 and 153 was a majority. During the call many members kept tally for themselves, and so it happened that when Mr. Mason's name was called he shouted out "Sixty-five," meaning the total number of votes cast for Chicago up to that point, but corrected himself immediately to "Chicago," to the amusement of the House.

The Chicago people were jubilant upon the announcement of the vote, but were restrained from expressing their feelings openly by reason of the Speaker's caution to the House to refrain from any demonstration. During the recapitulation of the names there were signs of consultation among the leaders and the Chicago and Washington people looked with suspicion upon Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, when he approached Mr. Cummings, of New York, and held a whispered conversation with him for a moment.

The second ballot was taken and resulted as follows: Chicago, 121; New York, 83; St. Louis, 59; Washington, 46. This showed gains of six and eleven for Chicago and New York respectively and losses of two and ten for St. Louis and Washington respectively. The single scattering vote also disappeared. The total vote was 309, of which 153 was a majority.

As soon as the result had been announced, without affording an opportunity for discussion, the Speaker stated that no city had received a majority of all the votes cast and accordingly directed the clerk to again call the roll. So the reading clerk had to call. There was a good deal of ill-suppressed excitement visible which was hardly justified by the result, although the New York and Chicago people professed their satisfaction.

The official announcement of the third ballot was: Total vote, 306; necessary to a choice, 154. Chicago, 127; New York, 92; St. Louis, 53; Washington, 34. As compared with the second ballot it showed a gain for Chicago of 6 and New York of 9 and losses for St. Louis and Washington of 6 and 12 respectively.

The clerk had no chance to rest, for ignoring the appeal of certain members who had been at luncheon to be allowed to record their ballots (a practice forbidden by the new rules) the Speaker again directed the roll to be called. This was the fourth ballot, and it resulted in the casting of the same total vote—306. The details were: Chicago, 134; New York, 95; St. Louis, 48; Washington, 29. The Chicago men brightened visibly at the result, for they had gained seven votes as against a gain of only three for New York, while St. Louis had lost five, the beginning of the end in their case, and Washington five.

Even without waiting for a recapitulation of the votes the reading clerk, showing weariness, began the monotonous roll call once more. As the call progressed the Chicago men began for the first time to show signs of uneasiness and Messrs. Mason and Springer, who were doing the larger part of the whipping in, redoubled their efforts, hurrying pages into the restaurant and committee rooms after absent members and routing out others from the lobbies and cloak rooms. Mr. Flower was keeping tally for the New Yorkers and greeted every accession with a smile. From his seat in the center, Mr. Hitt was doing the same for the Chicagoans, and he appeared to be the least anxious of the little knot of earnest whisperers in his vicinity. Mr. Martin, of Texas, was consulting with his colleague, Mr. Mills, as to whether he would be justified in changing his vote from St. Louis to New York, and his hoarse whisper with the other conversations disturbed the proceedings to such an extent that the Speaker was compelled to suspend the roll call to obtain order. Finally Mr. Martin changed his vote in time to join the losing side.

The fifth ballot showed a total vote of 312, and the apprehensions of the Chicagoans were justified in a measure, for New York gained fifteen votes while Chicago added but six to her column. St. Louis, meanwhile, fell off ten votes and Washington five.

All was excitement as the roll call again began. It was apparent that the Southern members who had steadfastly supported St. Louis up to this point were beginning to break away and were going over to New York. Consequently the expectations of the New Yorkers were at the highest point, and in this poll they polled their full strength, but gained only six votes while Chicago gained nine, and St. Louis and Washington kept up their steady retrogression, the former losing ten and the latter five votes.

ter five votes. The total vote was again 312, of which Chicago received 149, New York 116, St. Louis 28 and Washington 19.

The New York people were disappointed at their small gain and began to realize that they could do no more. The desertion of Wade, of Missouri, from St. Louis to Chicago added to her alarm. The reading of the vote was demanded, not to verify it but to secure time in consultation. Heads were together all over the House and the result was shown just as the roll call was begun by Wilson rising and moving a recess till today at eleven o'clock. There was a shout of disapproval and derision from the Chicago forces and when the Speaker attempted to put the question several Chicagoans were on their feet with points of order, alleging that the motion came too late—that the roll call had begun. The Speaker, however, declared that he recognized Mr. Wilson before the first name was called and put the question.

Without waiting for the announcement of the viva voce vote, Wilson demanded the yeas and nays and they were ordered. There was much excitement on the floor at this point. Flower, of New York, was hurrying about from one man to another pointing to the clock (which indicated the hour of 4:30) and urging a recess. A rumor ran over the western side of the hall, where Chicago was in force, that it was the purpose of the New Yorkers to arrange over night for a transfer of their strength and that of St. Louis to Washington, and the fact that Wilson (in charge of Washington's interests) was leading the movement tended to add force to the rumor. If such was the purpose, however, it failed signally, for on the yeas and nays vote the West clannishly rallied together and the House refused to take a recess by a vote of 158 to 174.

The Chicagoans were in feverish impatience, fearing some dilatory tactics that would lose them the advantage they held. Mason rushed forward to the clerk exclaiming: "Call the roll. Call the roll." New York's back was broken, however, and there was little further opposition.

The clerk again took up his list and began "Mr. Abbott," and so on down the roll. The result was 311 votes, divided as follows: Chicago, 154; New York, 113; St. Louis, 27; Washington, 17. A majority would be 156 and Chicago had 154, just two votes short. There was an agony of expectation when Mason dragged Reburn, the New York member, forward. He said he wished to change his vote from New York to Chicago, and did so. He was greeted with applause and evidently expected to lead a stampede for Chicago, but he was disappointed. Nobody followed his example and Chicago's total stood at 155—one less than a majority.

The New York forces were retiring in good order and contesting every inch of the ground. So another roll call was necessary. It was the eighth and last, for Chicago achieved her victory, and out of the total of 307 votes received 157—three more than a majority. New York had 107, St. Louis 25 and Washington 18.

The result was greeted with tremendous applause by the Chicago adherents. They shouted and cheered while Lawler waved his handkerchief around his head and shook hands with every body within reach. The House adjourned at six o'clock, in the midst of the uproar.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Inspector Kellogg's Annual Report Most Encouraging.

TORPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—State Sugar Inspector Kellogg has presented to the State Agricultural Department his annual report regarding the sugar industry, which has developed so rapidly during the past few years. His report is of the most encouraging nature as to the future. He says that there can be no longer any doubt as to the practicability of the manufacture of sugar from Kansas sorghum.

"In the dry and undeveloped portions of the State where corn, wheat and other cereals are a partial or total failure sorghum will always flourish," says Inspector Kellogg, and continuing he says: "The southern tier of counties in the State as far west as the west line of Barber County is at the present time the cream of the sugar district. Sorghum with a good sugar content has been cultivated for ten consecutive years without a single failure in Rice County. It is thought some miles west of this it has frequently been damaged and of little value for making sugar. The possibilities for the successful culture of the sugar belt have opened a new field of inquiry, and it will take at least one or two seasons before the sugar district can be clearly defined. Vast tracts of land in the western part of the State are lying idle, which are undoubtedly richer for agricultural purposes than in the eastern portion, and in time may produce the rich crop, but for the present in the light of past experience it is a hazardous undertaking to establish a plant west of the ninety-ninth meridian unless supplied with a never-failing system of irrigation."

London Wheat Market. LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "English wheats are rather firmer. The sale of English wheats during the past week were 75,827 quarters at 29s 9d, against 60,763 quarters at 29s 5d during the corresponding week last year. Flour is steady though the demand is small. Foreign wheats are firm at a general fractional advance. Corn is falling under continued heavy shipments from America. The average decline is 6 pence. Barley is 6 pence higher. Oats 5 pence higher. Beans have dropped 5 pence.

The Prospects for Wheat. CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The Farmers' Review states: "Thus far the reports of our correspondents indicate, with the exception of a few counties, that the condition of winter wheat averages high in all the States covered by our reports. The only discouraging report comes from Michigan and Wisconsin, where general complaint is made of damage to wheat by the changeable weather during the past month. A few counties in Kansas report some damage from the Hessian fly, but the majority of the reports predict a heavy crop for 1890."

Refused Membership. ARCHBOLD, Kan., Feb. 25.—Ex-Governor G. W. Glick and W. H. Smith, one Democrat and the other a Republican, have been denied membership in the Farmers' Alliance, on the ground that they are residents of the city. Both are operators of large farming interests in the county and are classed as farmers.

Free Grains and Seeds for Canada. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. McMillan, of Huron, proposed the following resolution: "That it is expedient to remove the duty on and place on the free list all grains and seeds which do not grow in Canada, but which are now largely imported and sown for the production of food for cattle under the system of feeding called soiling and ensilage, now largely adopted by the farmers of Canada." After a three hours' debate, the House divided and the motion was lost by 54 to 59.

THE DAM BURST.

The Whole Valley a Scene of Desolation.

THIRTY-EIGHT VICTIMS SO FAR.

Nine Bodies Recovered at Wickenburg—The Old Historic Brill Ranch Swept Away Along With Others.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Feb. 26.—The worst fears in regard to the Walnut Grove disaster are more than realized, although particulars come in slowly. Two prospectors, who arrived yesterday morning from the upper dam, say that they camped above the dam Friday night. At about one o'clock Saturday morning the dam broke and the water rushed down the narrow canyon in a solid body eighty feet high. One man was rescued from the top of a tree. The prospectors state that not even a remnant of the dam exists. The immense body of water, one and a half miles square and sixty feet deep, was emptied in an hour. They had talked with many from the smaller dam, fifteen miles below, who said up to Saturday evening twenty-five bodies had been recovered, but could give no additional names.

The survivors were reported in the greatest destitution, having neither provisions nor clothing. Coarse grain sacks were being used in lieu of clothing.

The camp of workmen engaged in building a flume has not been heard from at all and it is feared that all are lost. No news has yet been received from Wickenburg or from the settlement below the dam.

E. H. Beggs, the stage agent who took Sheriff O'Neill and Dr. Miller to the scene, returned to-day and reported that a messenger with full particulars had been sent by Sheriff O'Neill. It was midnight, however, before the messenger arrived, giving a list of the lost, as far as known, and a partial list of the survivors.

Sheriff O'Neill writes as follows: ROTONA'S RANCH, Feb. 24.—The scene of desolation along the Hassayampa river below the sites of the dam is complete. A tornado could not have made such a complete wreck. For miles the waters turned free by the breaking of the dams have filled the bed of the creek with bodies and huge boulders, trees and every thing in the way of debris. The following thirty-eight names are a partial list of the drowned: Hannah McCarthy, maid to Miss Hanlon and Miss Van Buren; Joe Reynolds, miner; George Elberts, laborer; N. E. Nickell, laborer; Alexander McMillen, coachman for Mr. Van Buren; E. G. Wheeler, laborer; one Mexican, name unknown; G. L. Cook, laborer; N. L. Cook, laborer; L. N. White, laborer; John Silsbee, laborer; Charles King, blacksmith; Patrick Shay, laborer; Patrick Barry, laborer; Charles Bracken, laborer; William Flannagan, laborer; Frederick Palmer, laborer; Casper Freestier, laborer; John Brown, engineer; Alexander Brown, engineer; St. Burdine, laborer; R. D. Haynes, laborer, and child; George Lundell, laborer, and eight Chinamen.

Among the survivors are Miss Mary Hanlon, niece of H. S. Van Buren, president of the Walnut Grove Water Storage Company; James Redington, hydraulic engineer; Paul Lansing, bookkeeper; Robert Brown, merchant, and all his assistants, and Edmund Silsbee. H. S. Van Buren and daughter, with Lieutenant A. N. Brodie, the superintendent, were in Phoenix, having left for there on the Tuesday preceding.

Besides these here mentioned, some twelve or fifteen miners, who were in the placer mines between the upper and lower dams, with a number of ranch people along the stream, are missing and when all the casualties are learned the entire loss will probably be between fifty and sixty lives.

The bodies thus far discovered are about a dozen, many of which were found twenty or thirty miles from where the flood overtook them. The remains are more or less mutilated, while in several cases only fragments have been recovered, as the force of the flood was terrific. Many bodies have doubtless been buried in the sand and others torn to pieces and carried far away.

The impetus of the stream of water when turned loose can hardly be appreciated without going over the ground covered by it. Those who saw it say that it came down in an almost perpendicular wall ninety or 100 feet high and apparently crushed down, instead of sweeping away, every thing before it. Immense boulders weighing tons were thrown around as a child might toss a ball. Enormous trees were broken in two or torn into shreds. Iron bars were broken and twisted out of shape and ordinary flat iron was picked up and carried five miles and then imbedded in the walls of the canyon, eighty feet above the present level of the stream.

A large safe belonging to Robert Brown, containing in the neighborhood of \$7,000, was swept away and no trace has yet been found of it. Whatever the water struck went down.

The flood struck the lower dam at 1:50 and five minutes later the headquarters, five miles below, were swept away. Several persons were at both points watching, but notwithstanding this the number of men drowned at the first point was over thirty, and those who did escape did so only with what they had on their backs, many only in their night clothes.

Early on the evening of the 21st a courier was sent from the upper to the lower dam to warn the residents at the latter point that the former structure was in danger of breaking, but owing to the storm and darkness the messenger could not keep ahead of the flood and lost his life in trying to cross the Hassayampa river within view of the survivors of the camp he had tried to save.

Charles Thompson, a courier who arrived here this afternoon from below Wickenburg, and who lost his ranch above the lower dam, reports that nine bodies have been discovered at Wickenburg and three above in addition to those already discovered.

Old historic Brill ranch, with all the other ranches along the river, have been entirely swept away.

No Free Grains and Seeds for Canada. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. McMillan, of Huron, proposed the following resolution: "That it is expedient to remove the duty on and place on the free list all grains and seeds which do not grow in Canada, but which are now largely imported and sown for the production of food for cattle under the system of feeding called soiling and ensilage, now largely adopted by the farmers of Canada." After a three hours' debate, the House divided and the motion was lost by 54 to 59.

Best floor paints at Smith's.

NEWS NOTES.

A shortage of \$120,000 has been found in the accounts of Treasurer Flynn, of Custer County, South Dakota. The works of the Merrimac glove factory at Warren, N. H., were destroyed by fire lately. Loss, \$40,000.

Three fishermen of the schooner Marion Grimes were washed overboard on the 21st and drowned off Newfoundland.

The county court house and jail at Vancouver, Wash., were destroyed by fire recently with most of the county records. Loss, \$55,000.

Six Catholic pupils in the Pittsfield, Mass., high school were lately expelled for refusing to study certain chapters in history obnoxious to them.

A. G. Leonard & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers at Chicago have assigned. Assets and liabilities \$100,000. The cause is S. M. Cutler, foreman, who has proved to be an embezzler and is now a resident of Canada.

Jack Peterman, who was known as a detective and who worked on the Dorn murder case at Belleville, securing the arrest of the Conway family on suspicion, was arrested at Carthage, Mo., recently for grand larceny. His trunks were found filled with goods said to have been stolen.

There was a terrible storm at Lake Tahoe, Nev., on the 25th. Small crafts were broken to pieces and wharves severely shaken and made unsafe. The force of the wind was such that trees, houses and woodpiles were blown to pieces. The snow drifted along the road, covering station houses and burying logging camps.

The Secretary of Agriculture has issued the usual quarantine order to the managers and agents of railroad and transportation companies in regard to the transportation and handling of Texas cattle, directing that no cattle are to be transported from the infected area to any portion of the United States except in accordance with the usual regulations, which are to remain in force from March 15 to December 1.

An attempt was made the other night to wreck the limited express on the Fort Wayne railroad near Louisville, O., but a freight train engineer discovered a pile of ties on the track and removed the obstruction before the express had arrived. Two attempts to wreck the same train were made near Louisville a year ago and two young men are now serving terms in the penitentiary for placing the obstructions.

Fred A. Walton, the Pacific Express Company embezzler, is still in the police station at St. John, N. B. Secret Service Detective Grosse thought he would be allowed to return to Montreal with his prisoner, but Walton retained counsel and proposes to resist every attempt to take him back. The assistant superintendent of the Pacific Express Company, who has been in Montreal, arrived here and will insist on the prisoner being delivered.

MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Provisions.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 25.

FLOUR—Dull; XX, 60c; XXX, 70c; family, 80c; choice, 85c; fancy, 90c. WHEAT—Steady; No. 2 hard, cash, 72½c; February, 72½c; No. 3, cash, 70c; February, 70c; No. 4, cash, 68c; February, 68c. CORN—Steady; No. 2 cash, 24½c; February, 24½c; No. 2 white, cash, 24c; bid, 24c; asked, 24c; February, 24c; bid, 24c; asked, 24c. OATS—No. 2 cash, 17c; bid, 17c; asked, 17c; February, 17c; bid, 17c; asked, 17c. RYE—No. 2 cash, 35c; bid, 35c; asked, 35c. PRODUCE—Butter, low, fancy creamery, 15c; good, 14c; inferior, 13c. Eggs, weak at 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Hams (sugar cured), 14c; pork, 13c; beef, 12c; mutton, 11c; corn, 10c; wheat, 9c; flour, 8c; sugar, 7c; coffee, 6c; tea, 5c; spices, 4c; fruit, 3c; vegetables, 2c; other goods, 1c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25. FLOUR—Fairly active; XXX, 82½c; XX, 80c; No. 2, 78c; No. 3, 76c; No. 4, 74c; No. 5, 72c; No. 6, 70c; No. 7, 68c; No. 8, 66c; No. 9, 64c; No. 10, 62c; No. 11, 60c; No. 12, 58c; No. 13, 56c; No. 14, 54c; No. 15, 52c; No. 16, 50c; No. 17, 48c; No. 18, 46c; No. 19, 44c; No. 20, 42c; No. 21, 40c; No. 22, 38c; No. 23, 36c; No. 24, 34c; No. 25, 32c; No. 26, 30c; No. 27, 28c; No. 28, 26c; No. 29, 24c; No. 30, 22c; No. 31, 20c; No. 32, 18c; No. 33, 16c; No. 34, 14c; No. 35, 12c; No. 36, 10c; No. 37, 8c; No. 38, 6c; No. 39, 4c; No. 40, 2c.

WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, 75½c; May, 75½c; asked, 75½c; bid, 75½c; August, 75½c; bid, 75½c; asked, 75½c. CORN—Lower; No. 2 cash, 24½c; February, 24½c; No. 2 white, cash, 24c; bid, 24c; asked, 24c; February, 24c; bid, 24c; asked, 24c. OATS—Lower; No. 2 mixed, cash, 17c; bid, 17c; asked, 17c; February, 17c; bid, 17c; asked, 17c. RYE—Quiet; No. 2 hard, cash, 40c.

PRODUCE—Butter, quiet and steady; creamery, 15c; choice dairy butter, 14c; inferior, 13c. EGGS—Active; No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c; No. 4, 7c; No. 5, 6c; No. 6, 5c; No. 7, 4c; No. 8, 3c; No. 9, 2c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 1c; No. 12, 1c; No. 13, 1c; No. 14, 1c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 1c; No. 17, 1c; No. 18, 1c; No. 19, 1c; No. 20, 1c; No. 21, 1c; No. 22, 1c; No. 23, 1c; No. 24, 1c; No. 25, 1c; No. 26, 1c; No. 27, 1c; No. 28, 1c; No. 29, 1c; No. 30, 1c; No. 31, 1c; No. 32, 1c; No. 33, 1c; No. 34, 1c; No. 35, 1c; No. 36, 1c; No. 37, 1c; No. 38, 1c; No. 39, 1c; No. 40, 1c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25. FLOUR—Unchanged; winter, 82c; spring, 84c; No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 78c; No. 4, 76c; No. 5, 74c; No. 6, 72c; No. 7, 70c; No. 8, 68c; No. 9, 66c; No. 10, 64c; No. 11, 62c; No. 12, 60c; No. 13, 58c; No. 14, 56c; No. 15, 54c; No. 16, 52c; No. 17, 50c; No. 18, 48c; No. 19, 46c; No. 20, 44c; No. 21, 42c; No. 22, 40c; No. 23, 38c; No. 24, 36c; No. 25, 34c; No. 26, 32c; No. 27, 30c; No. 28, 28c; No. 29, 26c; No. 30, 24c; No. 31, 22c; No. 32, 20c; No. 33, 18c; No. 34, 16c; No. 35, 14c; No. 36, 12c; No. 37, 10c; No. 38, 8c; No. 39, 6c; No. 40, 4c.

WHEAT—Quiet and unchanged; winter, 75c; spring, 77c; No. 2, 72c; No. 3, 70c; No. 4, 68c; No. 5, 66c; No. 6, 64c; No. 7, 62c; No. 8, 60c; No. 9, 58c; No. 10, 56c; No. 11, 54c; No. 12, 52c; No. 13, 50c; No. 14, 48c; No. 15, 46c; No. 16, 44c; No. 17, 42c; No. 18, 40c; No. 19, 38c; No. 20, 36c; No. 21, 34c; No. 22, 32c; No. 23, 30c; No. 24, 28c; No. 25, 26c; No. 26, 24c; No. 27, 22c; No. 28, 20c; No. 29, 18c; No. 30, 16c; No. 31, 14c; No. 32, 12c; No. 33, 10c; No. 34, 8c; No. 35, 6c; No. 36, 4c; No. 37, 2c; No. 38, 1c; No. 39, 1c; No. 40, 1c.

CORN—No. 2, 24½c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3, 22c; No. 4, 20c; No. 5, 18c; No. 6, 16c; No. 7, 14c; No. 8, 12c; No. 9, 10c; No. 10, 8c; No. 11, 6c; No. 12, 4c; No. 13, 2c; No. 14, 1c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 1c; No. 17, 1c; No. 18, 1c; No. 19, 1c; No. 20, 1c; No. 21, 1c; No. 22, 1c; No. 23, 1c; No. 24, 1c; No. 25, 1c; No. 26, 1c; No. 27, 1c; No. 28, 1c; No. 29, 1c; No. 30, 1c; No. 31, 1c; No. 32, 1c; No. 33, 1c; No. 34, 1c; No. 35, 1c; No. 36, 1c; No. 37, 1c; No. 38, 1c; No. 39, 1c; No. 40, 1c.

Notice of Appointment. STATE OF KANSAS, ss: In the matter of the estate of Augustus Miller late of Dickinson County, Kansas. Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of Feb. A. D. 1890, the undersigned was by the Probate Court of Dickinson County, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as Executor of the estate of Augustus Miller, late of Dickinson County, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. IDA MILLER, Executrix.

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We want every mechanic or working man in Abilene and Dickinson county to see our line of Plow and Working men's Shoes. We propose to give you good honest wearing shoes this spring for less money than you have ever bought them at before.

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